## WESTERN TRAVEL.

A TRIP TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE COST OF GETTING THERE-THE EXPENSE OF A SHORT STAY-THE CLIMATE-SPRINGS CENERY-GOOD ROADS AND GOOD HO-TELS-NOT "A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL," BUT AS EASY OF ACCESS, AND NO MORE EX-PENSIVE, THAN A TRIP TO THE USUAL WATERING PLACES.

PEROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TOPEKA, Kansas, June 6 .- I have spent the last two weeks in the Rocky Mountains, and during that e I have visited every place of special interest, and have thoroughly noted the scenery, the hotel accommdation, the cost and time taken to visit the numerou localities, and all else that is necessary for the health and pleasure-seeker to know before he starts from home It is hardly necessary to give the rou'es to reach the starting point for the "Plains" and Mountains, viz., Kansas City, Mo. There are a half-dozen or more good routes to take from almost any point in the Eastern, Middle, Southern, or Western States to reach Kansa City. If through tickets are taken, the fare is the same by all of them, so the traveler has his choice, and can visit on the way almost any locality he desires without extra expense. The fare from New-York to Kansas City is \$40.50; from Boston, \$42.85; from Cincinnuti, \$25 80; and from Chicago, \$20 85; from Washington, \$33 50; from Baltimore, \$35 50; St. Louis, \$15 83; Philadelphia, 8:0 50. It is easy to ascertain the fare from ne's own place to any of these points. The fare from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Colorado, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is \$43, and distance 623 miles. The express frain leaves Kansas City at 10:45 p. m., every day, ed reaches Denver at 6:45 a, m, of the second day, or in 32 hours. Those who prefer not to travel two nights in ion can leave Kansas City at 5:45 a, m, and reach Salina, Kansas, 181 miles, at 7 p. m., and stop over night ere, and leave at 8 o'clock the next morning, reaching Denver the following morning at 6:45. But those who have time should not fail to stop at least one day at Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Junction City, and other pinces in Kansas. They would be well repaid by so oing. In all these places, as well as at Salina, they will find good hotels, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3 50 per day; carriages can be procured at from \$5 to \$9 per day (according to the style of the equipage), in which to visit places of interest, and to see what there is to be The road-bed and equipage of the Kansas Pacific Boad are equal to any in the country; Pullman palace sleeping and drawing-room cars are run on all trains. The dining-stations are as good as those on any line in A few miles from Salina the line of the road strikes the

"Plains," or what was formerly known as the "Great American Desert." Large herds of buffalo and antelope can be seen from the ear windows on either side, most of the time for the next 400 miles. The sportsman can stop at Ellis or Wallace station and be provided with arms, amountion, and horses for a buffalo hunt. Men accustomed to the business can always be had as escorts at a small expense, or a party of three or four can, if they prefer, hunt alone. The best time, however, to hunt the wifalo is in September or October. I would advise that tourists do not step on their way out, but leave this sport till they return later in the season. At these stations, Ellis and Wallace, are good hotels where ladies will have every accommodation if they desire to join the sport. If, however, they do not wish to join in the active pursuit of the bullalo, they can visit Fort Wallace and Fort Hays. Denver is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, with elegant public and private buildings, broad streets lined with ees, streams of water on each side of every street, brought in canals from the mountain brooks, and the best waron roads in America. Not only at Denver, but at Colorado Springs, Golden, Georgetown, Idaho, and Greeley, the roads are equal to the shell road at New-Orleans. The livery of these places is of the very best, One can ride in carriages equal to those in any part of the United States, and after horses which (if they do not make the time of Dexter) will go as fast as the teams hired at any of the watering places of the older parts of the country. The price per day for a team varies from 6 to \$19. The "Switzerland of America" has been por-trayed by learned tourists. Elitors and celebrated travclers have exhausted the vocabulary of laudatory phraseology in attempting to describe the grandeur, beauty, and sublimity of the mountain and valley scenery of Colorado Territory, and have acknowledged their attempts failures. I shall not actempt it, would like to show, what is not generally known to be a fact, that this beautiful country can be seen with no more fa-tigue than is cone through with every year by the visitors who spend two months at Newport, Long Branch, Baratoga, Niagara, and the White Mountains. A week's time can be spent at Denver with pleasure. The drive on the Boulevard, ten miles long, extending completely around the city, and fined with trees, and most of the way by a water-course, is unsurpassed in any country. Three hundred miles of the Rocky Mountains can be seen at one view from this city, including the three highest peaks and the Snowy Range. It is magnificent beyond wintion. Board at Denver can be procured at from 87 to \$20 per week. One visiting the mountains should make Denver the base of operations, because that city is the railroad center of the Territory. It is to Denver that tains, in order to visit other localities,

When the visitor is ready to go to the Mountains, he takes the train on the Colorado Central Railroad at 75 O'clock in the morning, and in an hour reaches Golden City, 17 miles distant within the foot-hills and at the very base of the mountains, and at an expense of to 50 Golden City is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants, lying in a beautiful basin formed by the foot-hills on one side, and the mountains proper on the other. Here is an excellent hotel, large rooms, well furnished, and supplied with baths, the water for them being brought in mpes from a mineral spring at the base of the mo Those who are only seeking for health and the bracing atmosphere of the Territory, and especially those who have lung diseases, and who at first cannot bear the rarefled atmosphere higher up in the mountains, will find Golden an excellent place to for a month. The expense living here is from \$7 to \$15 per week. There are beautiful drives, good croquet grounds, good society, and all the appliances for passing the time agreeably that can nd anywhere. There is one drive of ten miles up Clear Creek Canon that is worth a trip across the Plains to take. At this point, the feeblest can get into the heart of the mountains without fatigue. A carriage can be procured at from \$3 to \$5, and three hours' time is all that is necessary to drive up the canon ten miles and back to the hotel. One rises 1,000 feet in the ten miles. but the read is so well graded that the horses will tro the whole distance. There is but just room for the carriage-way and the stream of water in the gorge. many places, the rocky points where they extended into the stream have been cut away, at an expense of thou sands of dollars, to make the road. The rocks are above, from 1,000 to 3,000 feet in many places seemingly hanging over the road. Deep lateral gorges, down which come trickling the little mountain stream forming beautiful cascades, are seen on each side every few rods. The scene is grand and awe-inspiring, and one gets a view of mountain scenery that he will retain through life. I would advise no one to forbear visiting other scenes in these monatains, but the traveler who has but a day or two to spare, or the very feeble who cannot endure fatigue, should see this glorious picture. One can leave Denver in the morning and make this trip. procure a dinner of mountain trout and all other delica cies at Golden, and be back to Denver at 3 p. m. The road up the canon is on the railroad track, the ties and rail not yet being laid. The cars will probably be run ning 15 miles, (it being an extension of the Colorado Central by the 15th of July. When this is done, the tourists can ride on an observation car, shoved ahead of the engine, so as not to be troubled with the smoke and cinders, and view this scenery with still less fatigue, or rather none at all. From Golden City to Central is 24 miles; time by stage, six hours, and cost \$4 50. Carriages can be taken and the trip made in four hours at but little more expense. When the railroad is finished up Clear

miles from the residence of human beings. Central, Black Hawk, and Nevada are three villages strung together in a deep gorge, containing a population of people. It is a perfect nive of industry. At Central is probably the largest and best arranged hotel in the Territory. It is entirely new, being but just opened, and is large and omfortable. Here hundreds can be accommodated, and here are the weekly hops, so much patronized in other more noted reserts. A good band has been brought from Boston, and out-door concerts are held, the music echoing through the mountains, and sounding as one never hears it in an open country. There are places of interest for the tourist to visit every day of the month withou seeing one a second time. A walk into a tunnel that exends 1,000 feet into the mountains, can be taken by ladies without soliking their dresses. Another day the great nills for stamping the rock taken out of the mountains

may be visited, and another can be spent in the large "reduction works" of Prof, Hall, where the roasting and other processes are carried on, that finally reduce the ore to a point roady for transportation to what we have the processes are carried on, that finally reduce the ore to a point roady for transportation to what we have the processes and processes and processes and the processes and the processes and processes and the processes and the processes and the processes and processe

stands a huge castle, with towers and carters, and a beautiful lawn covered with trees in front. A nearer approach shows a huge mountain pushed out in front of the main ridge, stationed as a sentinel of an outpost. What you supposed to be turrets and towers were probably formed by the action of water and icobergs ages, the softer portions of the rock being worn away, leaving the harder portions rounded off and standing out, looking at a distance round and like a pollar or tower. The cars are easy and comfortable as those of any road. A platform can be provided for these who prefer to ride on it, on whilea the passenger can more easily see the beauties strewed along the whole route. At Colorado the plains come directly up to the mountains for the first time after leaving Danyer, and give such roads as no other country can produce. The new town of Colorado Springs is directly on the line of the railroad, and three miles from old Colorado City, and six miles from the springs, at the railroad town, as well as at the springs, is a large hotel, supplied with all the modern conveniences. Both of these hotels are see ond only to the hotel at Central, and early as large as the modern conveniences. Both of these hotels are as ond only to the hotel at Central, and nearly as large; that one. Thire is more to be seen in cloproximity to the springs than at any other point the Territory. From the pasza of the hotel at it railroad town can be seen, but six miles southward, tigreat Cheyenne Mountain, which I do not hesitated pronounce the most picturesque one in the Rocky Moutain range. A drive of half an hour takes one to it mouth of the canon on the west side of the mountain No roads have been made up this canon as yet, and has been visited by few. Taoos who have seen it, as surpassing it in all that goes to make up beauty at grandeur, except as to its extent. As yet it has been explored but two miles, and has to be traveled on foo surpassing it in all that goes to make up ocauty and graindent, except as to its extent. As yet it has been explored but two miles, and has to be traveled on foot; but that can easily be done, even up ladies. It is covered by a thick growth of large pine and silver sprace. A rapid stream comes down the cañon, making a constant succession of waterfails. The cañon is wider than that of Clear Creek, but the mountains are much higher. No trander sight can be imagined than that you get on going up the side of the cañon 500 feet and looking down on the top of the tail forest below you, and 1,500 to 2,000 feet above, to the top of the mountain that looms above you. At certain points you will catch a glimpse of the plains that stretch off to the east for hundreds of miles, and look like the ocean in a caim. At the same time, you will see the eagle going to his next in an angle of the mountains on the opposite side, that seems to be but a few feet from you, but which is inaccessible to anything which has not wings with waich to reach it. Two miles from the foot of the cañon it is but 30 feet wide, and here is a fall of 100 feet on to the solid rock below. Until a week before I was there no one had explored the cañon further. It was supposed that it was impossible to go higher up, but one intrepid seeker for something new found a crevice in the side of the cañon and got above the fails. He found that the cañon took an abrupt turn, and that within 100 feet of the first fail was a second one of 200 feet, and still above that another of 100 feet. Ladles in our party managed with us to reach this third dail, and the seeme well repaid them for their efforts. I doubt not but means will be found to go further up this cañon, and it is presumed that other, and perhaps grander, fails and scenes will be discovered.

To the west of the hote! towers up the sow-clad summit of Pike's Peak, but 12 miles distant, and over 14,000 feet high. This is easily reached. A wagou road goes

To the west of the hotel towers up the snow-clad sumit of Pike's Peak, but 12 miles distant, and over 14,000 feet high. This is easily reached. A wagon road goes well up the mountain, and then horses have to be ridden to the timber line. To reach the extreme top it is necessary to walk. This has been frequently done by parties of ladies and gentlemen, and those who have done so never regret the fatigue necessary to accomplish the object. To the west and north of the hotel are the famous "Gardens of the Gods," so often described by travelers, and which, if there was nothing close to see in this vicinity, would alone pay the tourist for the expenso of the trip. In close proximity to the "Garden of the Gods" is the opening into the mountains in the Glen Eyrie, in which is the Summer-house of Gen. Palmer, probably the most romantic place for a residence in the world. Within seven miles of the hotel commences the Menument or Enchanted Park, in which are hundreds of feet around, each covered with a cap of stone, generally extending from one to three feet over the top of the monument. At the Springs, as I stated before, are a large hotel, bath-house, croquet grounds, walks, and drives. They are situated among the mountains, and the scenery is sublime. From here parties start for South Park, going up the celebrated "Ute Pass," which has been converted into an excellent wagon-road, and along which for miles the views are as grand as those of any other road in the Territory, and that is saying all that need be said. There are four springs, the ing all that need be said. There are four springs, the largest of which is the Newajo, which has a basin of size or eight feet across. The coulition of gas is enormous and keeps the waters in a constant state of agitation roce expense. When the railroad is finished up Clear Creek Cafion, which, as stated above, will be in a few weeks, there will be but eight miles or carriage riding, and seven miles to Idaho Springs. But a drive on a beautiful day (and there are none other in the mountains during the Summer months), from Golden to Central, is a pleasure that I would not like to forego. The road enters the mountains through the Golden Gate, and follows up different gorges to Guy Hill, where it descends into the valley of Clear Creek, and follows that up to Black Hawk and Central. Although high mountains a base to be climbed and descended on the route, the road is so excellent that isk miles an hour can be made, and the wild, weird scenery constantly attracts wondering attention.

After striking Clear Creek one finds the sides of the mountains perfectly honeycombed—the works of miners are mills for working up the lumber on the mountains are mills for working up the lumber on the mountains are mills for working up the lumber on the mountains are mills for working up the lumber on the mountains of guests and the valley of Clear Creek, one sees before him a series of mountains rising one above anyther, and when within a mile of the city he will see no evidence of limits of mountains rising one above anyther, and when within a mile of the city he will see no evidence of life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well suppose he was a thousand life, and might well and life, and might well and the life of the might well and life, and might well and life, a

\$1 to \$8 per week. Also good board at about these rates can be had at and near Groeley. Golden, Longmont, and other places. If the tourist has leisure, he will be well paid by visiting Boulder at a few hours ride from Denver, where the scenery and climate are said to be equal to those of the other places named. I am convinced that a family living east of the Mississippi River will expend less money in a journey to the mountains than they usually do in their annusi trips to other places. The difference in enloyment cannot be estimated. Those who intend to take a trip to California can go by way of Kansas city and Denver without increased expense, and can stop at Denver as long as they choose, and see all the charms of Colorado.

ALL ALONG SHORE.

CAPE MAY. A QUIET SEASON-NEW COTTAGES-A CHANGE IN

THE BEACH. CAPE MAY, July 13 .- The season is not as brilliant as that of last year, and though all the hotels are well filled and nearly every cottage occupied, still there seems to be a lack of vivid enjoyment, and money is less plentiful than it used to be-perhaps because there are fewer Philadelphians here than usual. Otherwise, Cape May has prospered wonderfully well. About 36 new cottages have been built, chiefly intended for rent-ing purposes, and all are occupied. Among these new structures are eight very handsome cottages immedi-ately fronting the Stockton House, erected by E. A. Wane esq., of Philadelphia and Gen. J. B. Sewell, Superin tendent N. J. R. R. There are also six cottages on Grant and Wood-sts., built by Mr. George W. Grier of Philadelphia. Mr. Peter McCollum has a new villa or Columbia-ave. In this degenerate age no watering-place or sea-shore resort is complete without a gambling house; Long Branch has Chamberlin; Saratoga, Mor rissey, and now a Mr. Lear has erected a very fine club house, just back of the Stockton House, and no expense has been spared to make the place as enticing as pos sible. There has also been some addition to the railroad facilities. Since the Pennsylvania Central has assume control of the road, one more train is talked of; the depot has been moved back 60 feet, leaving a much larger arena for the guests to congregate, in which to await the arriving train-which they conscientiously do every afternoon. The beach, which may be considered one of the finest in the United States, has changed also, since last season. The gullies, which used to be just above the Stockton House, are observable immediately in front of Congress Hali. These gullies are not deep, and are used by the children for bathing. The de suction hole in which a lady was almost drowned, last season, and which was situated to the left of the bath ing ground of the Stockton House, has also disappeared. A great many jelly-fish are left by the tide upon the beach, and as these fish are poisonous, bathers are obliged to be careful. The Stockton, owned by the Penn sylvania Railroad Company, and under the managemen of Mr. C. Duffy; Congress Hall, owned and managed by Mr. Cake of Willard's Hotel at Washington, and the Columbia House, owned by Mr. Bolton, are the principal hotels, and are nearly all filled. There are a arge number of smaller hotels, such as the Ocean House, the Centre House, Girard House, &c.; and these are said not to be doing well. About 100 person own cottages which they occupy during the season own cottages which they occupy during the season; most of them are Philadelphians. Among the notabilities here at present are Prince Yturbide of Mexico, Japanese Tommy, Señor Luis Postead, athebé of the Spanjsh Legation at Washington; Mr. John Gould, the millichaire of Philadelphia; Mr. George Bockins, who drives the finest four-in-hand on the island, and whose sister is considered the belle of the season; Senator Robinson from South Carolina, Harvey Fisk and family from New-York, S. Wray and family of New-York, &c.

HOW IT WAS SETTLED-THE FIGHT FOR POSSES SION-FROM "LO" TO LOTOS.

LONG BRANCH, July 12 .- Long Branch takes its name from a brook, a branch of the South Shrewsbury River, which runs in a direct line northward with the coast. It is of little use except for gathering ice for the hotels and cottages. Tradition points to an Indian fishery, established in 1731, as the first occupation of this place, which was styled at that time "Land's End." The Indian encampment was fixed near the spot now occupied by the Clarendon Hotel. A legend tells us that it those early times four men, named Slocum, Parker, Wardell, and Hulett, came from Sthode Island in quest of land. They found the Indians friendly but not disposed to sell. It was propose by the Yankees that a wrestling mate by the Yankees that a wrestling match should be made up between one Indian and one of the whites, to be decided by the best in three rounds. If the champion of the white men won, they were to have a much land as a man could walk around in a day. If otherwise they were to leave peaceably. John Slocum was selected for the struggle-a man of giant propertions athletic, and of great strength, cournge, and inflexibility or purpose. Great preparations were made to witne the encounter. The chosen Indian wrestler practiced continually for the event. The day long expected proved cloudless and auspicious. The spot chosen was the prosent "Fish Landing." A circle was formed and the In dian champion, clated, confident, and greased from heto foot, appeared. Slocum advanced coolly, and the struggle began. It was long and doubtful, but at la Slocum, inured to toil, hardy and rugged, proved to much for the Indian and threw him, to the intense dis appointment of the Indians and the undisguised by of the whites. The terms were then all arranged. John Slocum had two brothers, and they occupied that part of Long A good deal of these lands continued in possession of the Slocums until 50 years ago. All are gone nowint other hands. The Parkers placed themselves on Rim son Neck. Hulett lived for a time at Horse Neck, bu afterward left this region. Indian warrants are shown in this county conveying these lands to the white own ers. After some years a few hardy settlers from negh boring provinces purchased lands from the agent of the Crown, at the rate of 20 shillings per acre, deedsfor which are in existence, over the signature of King Gerger III. Fearing the east winds and the inclemence of the weather upon the shore, they built their littl dwellings upon the site of the present village, and so upon themselves the occupation of "farmer fishermen. To accommodate their necessities, and to open a mac across the State, a highway was granted them to the Court-house at Monmouth. This road intersected on leading to Burlington, and was given the name of the Burlington Pathway." As years claused the villager scattered toward the shore, and other roads were open to their various locations : the present village, one aid s half miles from the ocean, was made the convergin center. Now it has a population of over 5,000 within radius of one and a half miles, and includes the villages of Branchport, Branchville, Loyalton, Rockville, and the well-known "Sea Shore." The "Liberty Pole" is the name of the village proper, by reason of the flar, staff which was erected during the war of 1812, and which has always been replaced as fast as it decayed, It is worthy of remark that land here, purchased by Do J. O. Green, in 1863, for \$250 per acre, at the edge of th village, was sold in April at the rate of \$1,000.

Soon after the Burlington Pathway was opened it be came the custom of Philadelphions to visit the shore fo bathing, and they would often be compelled to drive Freehold (or Monmouth) to rest for the night. At last Mr. Bennett erected a building for Summer visitors nea where the Metropolitan Hotel now stands. Its exact situation was where the ocean now washes, and has be come unrecognizable. Soon after, Mr. McKnight builthe Eath Hotel, since burned; and also started a lin of stages from Bordentown. Then a Mr. Sears buil upon the ground now occupied by Howland's Hotel ; as also Mr. Lane upon the site of the Lawn House, which has become hidden by the massive proportions of the West End Hotel. It was at this time that Long Branch was favorably known to Philadelphians as a pleasant Summer resort. The War of 1812, just then begun, seri ously affected the business interests of the country, and for a number of years the above re mained in solitude. At this period land could be purchased on the shore, or in its neith borhood for \$25 per acre. After a few years Mr. Cooper built additions to a notel which is now in part Leland's Ocean Hotel. Long Branch was now much visitedby New-Yorkers, and communication was opened by the Shrewsbury steamboats to the landing-place on the

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS GAINING IN MICHI-GAN-THE PART TAKEN IN THE CAMPAIGN BY EX-GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR-THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE AT JACKSON. PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LANSING, July 9 .- Michigan has been said to have no Liberal Republicans. Indeed the gentleman who at the same time devotes himself to the Post-Office and the editing of the Grant organ in this city, declared only this morning that "Liberalism hadn't a foothold in this State, and that Greeley was generally abhorred as the ally of Jeff. Davis." This same Grant journal has every reason to understand public sentiment, since three of its responsible individuals browse about in the sweet pastures of Government office. The enlightened proprietor, who informed me with some pride, that he generally managed to hold office, was very bitter against this "Copperhead crusade of Trumbull, Greeley & Co. and he for one wanted to see Jeff. Davis shot, and about 5,000 of the rebels hung before anything else was at tempted in this country. "Peace!" said he, with a fine scorn for such unmanly trifling: "I'd give 'em peace at the end of the halter, the infernal scoundrels." Touched not a little by the heroic anger of this patriot, I asked if his sentiments were generally prevalent in Michigan. "Of course they are," he warmly responded, "by loyal men; by every one that ever honestly sympathized with the Union and the Government. Ask any soldier that ever fought in the army, and he'll tell you what le thinks of this traitorous peace rigmarole Well, said I, " I was a soldier and fought for a few years, and I am warmly in favor of a real peace on Mr. Greeley's plan." "Ah, yes, but you're a Greeleyite and you wast office." Of course this was conclusive. I cannot possibly give expression to the narrow virulence and malgnity characterizing the species thus casually presented to you. In the State I find that most of th countieshave a little official paper, kept affoat by the power and patronage of the district, and screaming like furies against "treason to the party." The current staple deat out is of the sort given above, only as a general thing layored with more vigorous expletory parts of speech. The ante-war press of the South never fought with more brutal incoherent malignity than these superserviceable organs.

Michigan even more than New-York, is favored with a Government-edited press. The countless little flourish ing towns of the Peninsula, too intelligent to be without a paper, ye not able singly to sustain such a luxury, look as a general thing to the National Treasury for a supplement to the editorial income, and, as a conse quence, subservient loyalty is the prime quality of the incumbent. A well-traveled politician began to enume-rate to me the number and name of some of the more onspicuousjournals thus run by Government officials, but ceased when the list would embrace one journal i nearly a third of the 52 counties, which third may be supposed to take in most of the populous counties in the lower or sastern peninsula. Of course, with a preponderant press. Grant's adherents can gain the advar tage of most noise, but close observers do not for all that concede them the heaviest numbers. A Liberal from the Saginaw country, up to the northward, said to-day, giving his testimony on the situation in the State, "Grantism is pretty thoroughly honeycombed in our counties. I have friends who earnestly support him. They closetheir eyes, and won't see, but the opposition demonstrations every day are becoming more marked, and the growing change more open and recognizable. After Cincinnati, the Democrats were the first to re cover, but now in every county you will find the judges and doctors and ministers, holding off and easting doubt on the propriety of sustaining a man that Charles Sum ner feels compelled to arraign before the nation as unfit for his place. So far as the genuine sentiment of the counties in which I am familiar goes, I have yet to find a community where Greeley will not, from present indica tioxs, fairly divide the Republican vote with Gen.

Grant."
The assembling of the Democratic Convention had been deemed a good time by the Liberals to come together for counsel and advice, and on the morning of the Convention, in accordance with invitations from the Liberal Central Committee, a fair representation of Republicans from all parts of the State met in the Se Chamber. Heretofore, the Referm movement had been aimost entirely an outbreak of the people, irrespective of party, and all that was possible for unguided endeavor to achieve had been accomplished. Gov. Austin Blair presided, and in an informal way spoke for an hour or two, advising the action for the campaign, and defining the moving causes that compelled this reform revolution Few, even of the best friends of reform, it seemed to him, were aware of the scope and meaning of the Liberal movement as it had developed throughout the country. He confessed himself amazed and delighted with the extent and ferver of the movement among the people of his own State. He was, and is, in wide corre spondence and he could attest from black and white that Michigan would make a noble record in the campaign. In his own county of Jackson where the Republican party first came to a national organization the strong Republican vote of the past was irrevocably divided and he would guarantee for the cause of Reform a decisive

majority. He reviewed succinctly the conduct of the Administration during the last two sessions, as viewed from his never presented. He had seen hundreds of the stanches Republicans in the country repelled from the party by measures devised by the rings that enveloped the President—he had himself been rebuffed from his proper rights and privileges as a representative from Michigan by the Senatorial clique that administered the Republican party in his State. He retraced to his friends the methods resorted to by Gen. Grant's associates to compel subservience from the representatives, failing i which the rights and amenities of the office were held as nuli. He narrated as an eye-witness abuses of the Civil Service and prostitution of place that never were ex-ceeded by the most shameless deeds of Tammany.

Gen. Grant, instead of holding aloof from the jealousies and malignities of the factions, lent support, on one pretext or another, to some of the parties at issue, and it so happened that he generally esponsed the caus of the worst. In the Sumner business, Gov. Blair had known of a common friend going to Grant and carnestly exhorting him to make no issue with the Massachusett This was while the plot of removal from the Foreign Committee was working. Tae General simply made answer, "There's no need to fear him, he's got no friends." This is the key-note of the Administration's treatment of public men and public position. In this State the whole business of communication between the Representative and the Administration is carried on on that principle, and as Mr. Chandler claims the State as his appanage, of course he has undisputed control It was the general testimony, however, that Cincinnati worked a change for the better. The Convention, it is declared, did more for the rearrangement of the politi cal machinery of the Government than 50 years of postulation would have effected. And its friends are disposed to feel that when the full results of the Convention are gathered in in November, there will be a cer tain reason to look benignantly upon the frailties and misdeeds of an Administration that roused the people from political torpor to a governmental regeneration for such a result even the worst of its profligacies may be forgotten, if not palliated.

Dropping general discussion, the representatives can to the more immediate matter in hand, the management of the campaign to meet the Administration warfare, which has already begun. Beyond the general confi dence in success and the suggestion of the formation of local organizations, it was concluded that little could be done until the State Liberal Convention, which it was determined should be held at Jackson on the 25th.

A very fair illustration of the way a great many clever people may rush to a totally unwarranted con dusion, and protest against the possibility of what is already an accomplished fact, is seen in the results of the action of the Democracy. Now, the warfare of The Free Press, the very able Democratic paper of Detreit, which has from the first set itself against Democratic indorsement of the Cincinnatt ticket, has misled no small number of Liberals into the belief that the Michi gan Democracy, at least, could not be counted on to aid the Liberal cause. This delusion, thanks to the vigorou and persistent unwearying asseveration of The Free Press, was shared by many timid Democrats, who feared demoralization and rupture of the party in the State.

Although not so unequivocally placed on the platform f Reform, the Michigan Liberal Democracy, as indi cated from the tone of the delegates, are not behind their Indiana and Ohio neighbors in desiring to give a hearty cooperation to the Liberal Republicans, and when the proper time comes there will, from all indications, be no lack of vigor or enthusiasm in the conduct of the campaign. Although the Grant people feel confident of an overwhelming triumph, they do not fail to adopt every precaution against disaster. Gen. Logan has been called in to discuss the situation, and there will

Horace Greeley was not the first choice of the party.
was not the choice of any iman in this hall, indeed, the
very last man thought of." "No"—"No"—"No"—was
shouled from all parts of the assembly, and in quick suewilliam Willis, appointed May 1, 1868, defaulter for shouted from all parts of the assembly, and in quick su cession a large number avowed him as their first and only choice. The Governor was appealed to and he made answer, that Greeley had not been regarded as a prominent candidate in Washington and that there was unquestionably a feeling of disappointment and surprise when the result was known; but nothing like the disappointment and chagrin in 1860, when Lincoln was nominated. Then, said the Governor, I came away knowing absolutely nothing about the nominee, save that his friends made him a rail-splitter, and when I was stopped at the stations along the way home I hardly knew what to say. But Greeley's nomination, though a surprise, made itself un derstood, and, unlike any other candidate that could have been put up, he is and has been grow ing stronger since the first day, whereas Ad-ams, or Trumbull, or any one else, would have begun at the highest rise of the tide and fallen constantly. Greeley draws the entire fire of the opposition, stantly. Greetey draws the entire are of the opposition, and simplifies the campaign. He is too well known to the country to be affected by the abuse lavished on him; indeed that same abuse is an element of strength. The people who have followed his teachings for thirty years, are not going to break away in one great wave at this day because a few interested party papers see fit to misread his record and belie his position.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED. FAILURE TO MEET THE PRESENT ISSUES-COST OF CARPET-BAG RULE-HOW THE PUBLIC

DEBT IS REDUCED-NECESSITY OF CINCIN-NATI - SUCCESS OF THE LIBERAL TICKET CERTAIN. The Hon. Austin Blair of Michigan delivered his second speech of the campaign at Marshall, in his own State, last Saturday evening. He read from manu-

script, and his convincing words were warmly received by a large assemblage, composed of Republicans and Democrats. The following are the most significant portions of his address:

tions of his address:

The Republican party had its origin and development in the growth of a sentiment. That sentiment was inherent in our institutions, the national right of all men to liberty. Its rapid growth flually made this party a political necessity, and it speedily became a bestificent power in the land. The Republican party has accomplished its work and ceases to be a necessity for the purpose for which it was organized. Slavery has ecased to exist, the rebellion created in its interests has been suppressed, and the millions emancipated have been added to the great body of citizens of the United States with equality of rights, and there are none anywhere now to contest this grand and complete result. This is all history now, and history let it remain. The great centest is over, because the subject of it has passed away. The party may indeed be maintained for other objects, and of those the people must judge, but for all the great purposes of its organization it has ceased to be necessary. We go forward now in the great work of the future either with or without this party, as the needs of the country may require. IT HAS FAILED TO MEET PRESENT ISSUES.

From one end of the land to the other, the complaint mes up from the people that the old Republican party has failed to meet the issues of the hour. It has cried "let us have peace." but it has not made reace. It has feebly talked of reform but it has not accomplished reform. It has promised the people economy in administration and has given them wasteful extravagance. It has filled the offices of the civil service with political freehooters and used the plander they have gotten from the taxation of the people to buy for itself a new lease of power, and it has insulted the country by pretending in its platform that it means to abolish this system. It has by its chosen President promised amnesty to the plandered and impoverished South, and has given it but partially and gradgingly when compelled by overwhelming public opinion. It has let loose upon the Southern people a swarm of strangers without character and without responsibility, who have collected the most onerous taxes, large amounts of which have never been accounted for and for which the Government has no adequate security. It has protected notoriously corrupt efficials in their offices long after their corruptions were made public, and still continues to protect them, to the great disgrace of Republican government and to the great injury of the people. It has assaulted and driven from its fellowship its greatest and most trusted leaders, whose records are illustrions for honesty, ability, and fidelity, for no offense but their sturdy independence and denunciation of corruptions and peculations. It has been attempted in time of peace to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus at the discretion of the President during the elections in which he is its candidate for rejection, thus to enable him to use the military power in his own behelf, in spite of the commands of the Constitution that the writ "shall not be suspended except where in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." It has attempted, in the closing hours of the late session of Congress, to force upon the unwilling representatives of the people, an amendment of the so-called Enforcement act, which would have put the polis of the elections in all the States under the intendiate supervision of a body of United States supervisors, form. It has promised the people economy in administration and has given them wasteful extravagance. It

Gen. Grant was nominated by the Republicans and elected President of the United States not because he was a Republican or had done any service in that party, but solely out of gratitude for his military services. I suppose it was generally known that as a matter of fact he had never been a Republican in politics at all, but the he had never been a Republican in pointes at an, but the people believed that he had done his country a great service as a soldier, and they desired to do him the very highest honor in their power. That they have done. I was one of those who joined very heartly in that view, and supported Gen. Grant in 1889, with great zeal said hope. Personally I had no acquaintance with him, had never seen him in fact, but did have a from his soldierly regulation that he was one of those who Joined very heartily in that view, and supported Gen. Grant in 1868, with great zeal and hope. Personally I had no acquaintance with him, had never seen him in fact, but did believe from his soldierly reputation that he would administer the Government with firmness and integrity, and especially that he would rescue the Administration from the unclean brood of mere politicians that were swarming into it like buzzards into a carcass. He started out evidently with this view, and, for the first year of his administration, seemed housetly intending to keep on that course, but his repeated and strange mistakes discouraged him, until at last he yielded, and fell into the hands of the very men the country dreaded. The sequel the country knows and has seen. It has been a melancholy fall. Even the best friends of the Administration can only apologize for it. The President himself, in his letter of acceptance, admits his mistakes, but hopes to avoid them in future. He cannot do it if he would. Surrounded by an army of bold, brazen corruptionists, he is powerless as was Sampson in the hands of Dellah. Nay, he flies from Washington like a beaten chief, with his horses and hounds, to Long Branch, to solace the lazy hours in the society of Tom Murphy and others such as he, while he leaves the Creswells and Robesous to their carrival of plunder. I do not here and now tenew the terrific indictment of Sumner against him. That great statesman and pure patriot has spoken in his own way from a soul wrung with greaf at the horrible demoralization of the guaranty for every word he may utter. Of true Republicanism he was a founder and life-time supporter. Scorned now by office-hunting demagogues, he is still the best beloved of the people.

THE ADMINISTRATION HOPELESSLY CORRUPT. This Administration is hopelessly corrupt, and going rapidly from bad to worse. The eagerness of the Pres dent for a reflection has entangled him beyond remedy dent for a reelection has entangled him beyond remedy with the bad men who have obtained entire control over him. I know well how earnestly the better class of Republicans have struggled to keep him under better influences, but wholly in vain. They informed him early of the evidence which established the gross offenses and briberies of Casey, the brother-in-law Collector of the port of New-Orleans, and he seemed at first disposed to remove him, but has finally refused to do so, and the notorious violator of law and plunderer of the people is still retained in the office he disgraces. The Custom-house in New-York is still unreformed, although the whole country knows of the gross aduses practiced there. Mr. Murphy was, indeed, compelled to resign, but he fleit with the warm approval of the President, and his creature, Arthur, occupies his place. The General Order frand is not abolished, and Leet is still able to support his "mess." Robeson is still Secretary of the Navy, though his gross and inecusable plunder of the Treasury has been abundantly exposed, and the whole country is aware both of the weakness and corruption of that Department. Creswell is still Postmoster-General, notwithstanding his persistent efforts to pay to Major Chorpenning more than \$400,000, while the Government owed him nothing, as he well knew. All efforts at investigation of the delinquencies of the Administration have been scoffed at and resisted, as if it were a crime for a Member of Congress to undertake to hold high officials responsible for maladiministration. The great offices of the nation are literally put to sale to buy a new lease of power. Friends and foes are alsunghtered alike when the ring-masters decide that the exigencies of the campaign require it. With hypecritical pretenses of Civil Service reform upon their pips, they have turned its places of profit and honor into merchandise. The public conscience is shocked and the public morals debauched by the shameless carnival. with the bad men who have obtained entire control over COST OF CARPET BAG GOVERNMENT.

In the South, particularly, this system has had its mos omplete and legitimate end. The carpet-bag government there became a by-word and synonym of reproach the world over. I attach a brief table exhibiting single set of facts illustrating the subject. A table of statistics, showing the debts of the Southern States before the war, compared with the increased debts of those same States under their present carpet-bag govern

Georgia
Louisana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Texas
Virginia None. 12,689,245 4,407,958 2,900,000 30,243,141 Total .... ±76,415,800

be an effort to induce Morton and Colfax to cross the line to reënforce the "overwhelming" Grant sentiment of the State.

An amusing illustration of the feeling regarding Mr. Greeley's candidacy, was given at the Liberal Council. Gov. Blair had ended a glowing panegyric on the wonderful strength the ticket had developed, when an ox-official of some distinction, took up the point, "Yet

\$62,039.84.
W. C. V. Hick, appointed August 20, 1369, defaulter for \$6.629 80. B. B. Emery, appointed November 14, 1869, defaulte B. B. Emery, appointed November 14, 1872, defaulte for \$58,314 48.

All these appointments, Col. Morphis tells me, he has steadily opposed, but he could not be listened to because they were triends of Senator Ames or some powerful person who had the ear of the Administration. They were none of them citizens of Mississippl when appointed, but came there strangers from the North, collected their several amounts, and absconded. If they have been prosecuted, Col. Morphis does not know it, and if they were, he says it would result in nothing, since their boil is mere straw. These are only specimens of a system which has been kept in force in a greater or less degree, all over the South, ever since this Administration came into power, and which there is no hope it will reform.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In reply to all these charges, the standing answer is In reply to all these charges, the standing answer is that the Administration is reducing the public debt. I

that the Administration is reducing the public debt. I desire to give them the full benefit of that plea. Let it be confessed in the fullest manner that they have not stolen and squandered all the vast sums put into the Treasury by the legislation of Congress through the most prodigious taxation of the people. Under the mandate of the Constitution all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, and there all payments of debts and expenses of Government begin. The money is put into the Treasury by laws, and the Secretary of the Treasury is the agent of Congress for its collections and expenditures. Though a Cabinet officer, he makes his reports directly to the House of Representatives and not to the President. They have learned a new trick lately of getting money out of the Treasury itself by the allowance and payments under forms of law of stale old claims, trumped up for the purpose. Claims of every name and nature. Washington swarms with claim agents. Two Assistant Postmaster-Generals have resigned their honorable offices to turn prosecutors of claims in that Department, and it is notoriously the most lucrative business in that city. Not less than \$1,200,000,000 have been poured into the Treasury since Grant came in, and they boast that they have applied \$200,000,000 have been poured into the Treasury since Grant came in, and they boast that they have done so much, but none the less are they subject to the charke that they ought to have paid twice as much. Three officers are making an annual salary in the New-York Custom-house of \$60,000 and the balance on the public debt? They are assessing millions of dollars every year each. Ought they not to have reduced those salaries to a reasonable amount, and paid the balance on the public debt? They are assessing millions of dollars every year upon the office-holners of the country for political purposes, to be paid out of their extravagant salaries. desire to give them the full benefit of that plea. Let it Ought they not to have reduced these salaries at least by the amount of these unilions and paid the money on the public debt! Dishonest officials have robbed the Government of other millions by defaications and otherwise. Ought they not to have prevented this mainly at least, and paid the money on the public debt! Tae President has the appointing power in his hands, and is responsible to the people for the interrity of his officials. Can he watch them successfully at Long Branch, and is the paying off the public debt there! THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT NECESSARY.

Fellow-citizens, it will not do. Cincinnati was a necessity of the time. It came not of the disappointments of udividuals, but from a great and universal conviction

sity of the time. It came not of the disappointments of individuals, but from a great and universal conviction that a sweeping reform was essential to the best interests of the country. Many, indeed, believed and still believe that such a reform might be made within existing parties, but very few indeed have been bold enough to deny the necessity of the reform itself. That is on the face of things, and clear as noonday to every intelligent man. The old parties could not undertake this work. They were not made for it, but were altogether too busy with their office-getting schemes. The Democratic party had not the power and the Republican party had not the will to do it. Thus were the Reformers diven to Cinclinati, and compelled to take up their cause in a new role. They were a body of as eminent and practical men as ever assembled in this country. They understood the value of sound principles—that nothing could be done without them, while everything was possible with them. They were all Republicans as well as Reformers, and they followed the precedents made in the formation of that party whon it was itself a great Reform party.

The first business was the adoption of the platform. And that platform stands at this moment unchallenged, as to the great principles it enunciates by any party in this country. The nominees are fit exponents of the principles put forth. They are older and better Republicans than Grant. Men eminent for long continued and faithful service; in the anti-Slavery cause. Leaders of the people they have been during the fierce and trying contests of the last 15 years, and they have never led wrong. The nead of the ticket especially, is well-known to every intelligent man in America, as a man of pure and blameless life, of benevolent and humane instincts, of invincible honesty and honor, coupled with great intellectual powers. He can safely challenge a comparison with the best and greatest in the land. He is preciminally a representative American. Having risen from actual poverty by his indominab

Everything indicates the complete success of the Lib eral movement. The people favor it unmistakably. eral movement. The people favor it unmistakably. They are fired of political plunderers and of rings, and they see the opportunity to bring back the day of honest and economical government. They intend to put in some new men who will overhaul the beeks and see what has become of the money, without regard to the hypocritical cry that it will hurt tasparty. It is time that it will hurt tasparty. It is time that this was done. Let us put shoulder to the wheel, one and all, and bring in the victory of the people over the office holders, of patriotism over greed, of constitutional over personal government, and redstablish the authority of the evidlower the military power. The Liberal Republicans holding fast all that is good in our past victorious career, are moving forward to the work of the future. Not content to rest upon mere historical laurels they lead on to new trumphs, and they will win them.

Gov. Blair was frequently applauded, especially when

Gov. Binir was frequently applauded, especially when discussing the merits of Horace Greeley. He was followed by W. H. Brown, Republican, and W. H. Porter and J. R. Hendryx, Democrats. Every allusion to Greeley was enthusiastically cheered.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY. SPIKING A SMALL GUN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Being a reasonably earnest student of the newspapers, "without regard to party affiliations," I have met with the following in a number of journals levoted to the interests of Gen. Grant:

The New-Haven correspondent of The New-York Exen-ting Post having been investigating at "Hoadley's," the news agency and bookstore most popular with the Yala students, says: At Hoadley's the sales of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE have dropped off two-thirds since the tariff question has been taken from the Electoral College and remitted to the hands of the people.

Now, Mr. Editor, it has been my daily habit for many nonths to purchase THE TRIBUNE at some news office in this city, usually Downes's, but I have never patronized "Hoadley's." Chancing to be out for a drive to-day, and being in the neighborhood of "Hoadley's," I stopped there to procure my favorite fournal. On confronting 'Hoadley's " door, which was closed and barred, my ever rested upon this legend, traced in lead, on a preëminently mutty bit of paper, which was posted on the pane of said door: "Gone for papers; return at 11:40."

As it was then "11:40" and a little over, I concluded to As it was then "1140" and a little over, I conclude to await the return of the "expedition." Presently there appeared, as Capt. Cuttle might say, a youth who bore, as nearly as I can estimate, about a half-dozen of spapers, and this youth, after exploring his breeches pocket, pro-duced a key with which he was about to throw open "Hoadley's" to the world, when the following colloquy msued:
Your correspondent—"Ah, good morning! Been wait
ng for you. Give me THE TRIBUNE."

ing for you. Give me THE TRIBUNE."
Youth, with an expression eminently calculated to upset the gravity of the most demure equine—"Why, I—I haven't got no daily papers of no kind. Don't keep em."
The question is, how is "Hoadley" going to contrive to "lose" that other one-third of THE TRIBUNE circula-

"tion?"
The foregoing statements are facts, and can be "duly attested by competent witnesses." In conclusion I may say that I learn from our leading newsdealers here that they sell more TRIBUNES now than ever before.

\*\*New-Haren\*\*, July 15.\*\*
VERITAS.\*\*

RICHMOND COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The feeling in favor of Greeley and Brown is spreading rapidly on Staten Island. The Brown is spreading rapidly on Staten Island. The writer lately conversed with a prominent Republican, a Jastice of the Peace, who stated that Mr. Greeley would receive, in his opinion, fully 1,000 Republican votes, and that the Liberal ticket would have a majority on the island of 1,700 or 1,800 votes. The public sentiment all over the country is turning in favor of the farmer of Chappaqua, and our own State of New-York will lead the van with 75,000 majority for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

New-York, July 15, 1872.

P. G.

Meie-Fork, July 15, 1872.

HIRAM ÉREEN'S CATECHISM.

Which branch of the Government has the most attaction for office-holders just now!

The Long Branch.

Is this branch necessary for the country!

No; it is a Useless branch.

Who will cut off this branch March 4, 1873!

The Chappaqua wood-chopper.

Why will the Civil Service, then, be like a reconstructed in kettle!

Because the Dents will all be taken out.

MR. BONNER'S TROTTERS.

From The London Daily Telegraph, July 4

The untriving perseverance of our Transatlantic kinsmen, and especially of Mr. Robert Bonner, the proprietor of The New-York Ledger, is eminently calculated to bring the powers of the trotting horse nearer and nearer to the highest pitch of speed that equine legs and lungs are capable of attaining. A felegram has just arrived from Boston, Mass., announcing that a famous trotter, named Joe Elliott, the property of Mr. Bonner, has accompished one nulse in 2 minutes 18 seconds, upon the Mystic Park Course at Boston. This is undoubtedly the fastest trotting time on record. It is but just to give Mr. Bonner credit for being one of the most ardent and unmercenary lovers of horse-flesh in the world. A self-made man and the architect of his own fortune, Mr. Bonner is not to be stopped by any price when he has a chance of securing animals that may heat Flora Temphe's or Dexter's time: but nothing win ever tempt him to ongage any of his flyers in a pair in trotting unich.